

into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained drug extractives, including resins, emodin, tannin, saponin-like glucoside, potassium iodid, traces of alkaloids and mercury compounds, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the circular accompanying the said article bore and contained the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, (English) "Cleanser and Regenerator of the Blood," (English and Spanish) "\* \* \* If you have found no relief from your ailment with other remedies do not be discouraged. Try one more—the Zendejas Treatment. \* \* \* What causes diseases or sickness? An impure blood. Then if you remove the impurities in the blood your disease should disappear and you should then regain your health. \* \* \* rheumatism, kidney trouble, pains in different parts of the body, catarrh, indigestion, \* \* \* tumors, sores, pimples, and hundreds of other diseases must eventually disappear. \* \* \* pains? Sores? \* \* \* lame back \* \* \* tongue coated? \* \* \* breath smell \* \* \* hair falling? \* \* \* weak? \* \* \* out of breath \* \* \* nervous? \* \* \* swellings? \* \* \* cold \* \* \* pimples \* \* \* If you know of anyone suffering with diseases, hand him this circular. \* \* \*," which were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On August 31, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9888. Misbranding of Prof. Dupree's French specific pills. U. S. \* \* \* v. 12 Dozen Packages and 60 Dozen Packages of \* \* \* Prof. Dupree's French Specific Pills. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 15034. I. S. Nos. 10817-t, 10818-t. S. No. W-968.)**

On or about June 13, 1921, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 12 dozen packages and 60 dozen packages of Prof. Dupree's French specific pills, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the United Drug Exchange, New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., in part on or about October 5, 1920, and in part on or about May 10, 1921, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the product contained aloes, iron sulphate, and a trace of alkaloids, with indications of cotton root bark and tansy.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that a printed circular accompanying the article bore and contained the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, "\* \* \* For use in the suppression of irregularities of the menses. \* \* \* efficient in their results, \* \* \* take one pill every two hours, alternating first the blue and then the pink, until the desired effect is produced. \* \* \* In cases where the period is irregular, \* \* \* commence the use of these pills, three or four

days before the expected time by taking one pill every four hours until the time arrives. \* \* \* girls approaching the age of puberty, who have not overcome the functional derangements induced by that \* \* \* change \* \* \* can be given these pills with great benefit, \* \* \* Reliable \* \* \*," which statements were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effect claimed.

On August 29 and 31, 1921, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9889. Misbranding of pickles. U. S. \* \* \* v. 31 Cases of Sweet Mixed Pickles, 18 Cases of Plain Sour Pickles, 16 Cases of Dill Pickles, 31 Cases of Sweet Plain Pickles, 14 Cases of Mixed Sour Pickles, and 5 Cases of Dill Pickles. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. Nos. 15297, 15298, 15299, 15300. I. S. Nos. 11027-t, 11028-t, 11029-t, 11030-t, 11031-t. Inv. No. 34911. S. Nos. W-1000, W-1002.)

On August 2, 1921, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 31 cases of sweet mixed pickles, 18 cases of plain sour pickles, 21 cases of dill pickles, 31 cases of sweet plain pickles, and 14 cases of mixed sour pickles, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., consigned by the Seattle & Puget Sound Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., alleging that the articles had been shipped from Seattle, Wash., on the respective dates, August 3 and September 17, 1920, and January 20, 1921, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that they were labeled in part "12 ozs.," which statement was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the contents were short of the declared volume. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the said articles were food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages in terms of weight or measure, since the amount declared was not correct.

On August 30, 1921, Walter C. Zinn, San Francisco, Calif., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$600, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the mixed sour pickles be relabeled, "Weight Drained Contents 6½ oz.," and the rest, "Weight Drained Contents 7½ oz."

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9890. Misbranding of "G Zit" Complete-Stearns'. U. S. \* \* \* v. 24 Packages \* \* \* of \* \* \* "G Zit" Complete-Stearns', et al. Product destroyed by mistake. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture entered.** (F. & D. Nos. 10567, 10576. I. S. Nos. 2032-r, 2033-r. S. Nos. W-403, W-423.)

On June 12 and 18, 1919, respectively, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 79 packages, \$3 size, 4 packages, \$6 size, and 15 packages, \$11 size, of "G Zit" Complete-Stearns', at Tacoma, Wash., alleg-